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MRS. LUCY PARSONS is simply seeking notoriety, and the course of the Chicago chief of police in quietly preventing her appearance as a public lecturer was far better than to wait and cause her arrest for incendiary utterances. To prevent Lucy from talking is to extract her fungs and render her comparatively harmless.

CITIZENS who were interested in the Murphy movement have a duty to perform in assisting to find employment for men who took the first steps toward reform at those meetings, and who are applying for work at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. A temperance pledge taken in good faith is much more likely to be kept by a man who is busily occupied and well fed than by one idle and hungry.

THE public school system of Indiana has long been recognized by educators of other States as a model of efficiency and organization. The cause of this high standing is easily discovered in the unity of feeling and interest in the improvement of the profession shown by the teachers of the State now assembled in this city. Such earnestness and zeal can only result in the adoption of the best educational methods and consequent advancement of the schools.

IT is authoritatively stated in labor circles in Philadelphia that Thomas B. Barry will arrive there in a few days to take final steps toward the formation of his new Brotherhood of United Labor. Philadelphia will probably be the headquarters of the new order, owing to the many dissatisfied Knights, principally railroad men, who live there, and because of its proximity to the coal regions. Barry's organization will be largely officered by former Knights of Labor. Like other movements of the same class, it will probably have its day, and its rise, decline and fall will follow in regular sequence.

THE Elkhart Law and Order League is not a band of regulators acting upon its own responsibility. It is an organization of reputable existing police laws and assisting regular officials in the work. They do not go beyond legal bounds, and their efforts at social purification will doubtless bring about excellent An exchange which classes them with the White Caps of southern Indiana makes a great mistake. The latter know no law but their own pleasure, and are themselves disreputable and undesirable members of the community.

UNDER protection American cutlery has become so much cheaper and better than English that Canada, in the year ending June 80, 1887, with the same duties on the products of both the United States and England, imported \$203,815 worth of house-furnishing hardware from this country, to \$34,960 from England, and \$5,797 worth of miscellaneous edged tools from this country, while it got only \$364 worth from England. The history of cutlery is not peculiar in this regard. There is not a manufactured article of common consumption that has not been greatly cheapened to consumers by protection during the last twenty-five years. Yet the free-trade parrot continues to scream. "The tariff is a

GEORGIA should not be judged too harshly. When a minister of the gospel draws a knife and cuts the heart out of a parishioner who assaults him in the pulpit, the incident should not be taken as indicating a relapse of the community into barbarism, as would be the case in a Northern neighborhood. The fact is Georgia and the other Southern States are but just emerging into civilization, the barbarism, ignorance and crudeness engendered by slavery being outgrown but slowly. The back counties of editor Grady's State should be congratulated on having preachers and congregations rather than condemned be cause their preachers are not sufficiently educated to abandon the favorite weapon of the region, the bowie knife.

A SHORT time ago, Hon. Perry Belmont, of New York, was appointed United States minister to Spain for the avowed purpose of opening a treaty negotiation which will extend well into the next administration. Now, Secretary Bayard asks Congress for an approone Jacob Schoenheff as a free-trade expert in Europe. Schoenhoff was formerly a hoopskirt manufacturer in New York, and is a free-trade crank of high degree. Early in this administration he was appointed a consul somewhere in England, with a roving commission to travel in Europe and concect free-

istration. He has rendered no service as consul, and his traveling expenses have been paid by the State Department. Now, Mr. Bayard wants \$10,000 to keep him running into the next administration, just as he proposes to do with Perry Belmont. Perhaps Mr. Bayard had better not overwork himself trying to fix things up for the next administration. We do not think it will have much use for free-trade cranks of the Schoenhoff

MURPHYISM AND OTHER ISMS. A well-meaning but misguided friend criticises the Journal, in the columns of the News, because of something it said respecting the Murphy temperance movement, contrasting the methods and success of the apostle of gospel temperance with those pertaining to political temperance as conducted by the third-party-free-whisky-Democratic-aid society. We always feel a degree of sadness when a burdened soul is compelled to free itself of a heavy load of self-conviction, and so our good friend has our sympathy in his effort to convince himself that he "really truly" and temperance man, the only original Jacob Townsend "blown in the bottle," simply because he is a third-party man in addition to his other virtues and weak nesses.

The Journal's critic fears that disaster will

ensue if it becomes a suspicion that Mr. Murphy is simply running a "Republican aid society," and cites the fact that during the meetings here not one man prominently identified with the Republican party as a worker either signed the pledge, put on the blue ribbon, or made imself at all conspicuous in aiding Mr. Murphy's work. He says, on the contrary, that many third-party men and Democrats signed the pledge temperate and placed talismanic blue in their button holes. For this evidence of returning sanity on the part of the members of the freewhisky political alliance let us all be truly grateful. But if his statement be true-and we do not propose to challenge it-there is certainly a very pronounced non sequitur between it and the fear that distresses his sensitive soul that an impression may be created that Mr. Murphy is running a Republican aid society. If it be that no Republican "worker" identified himself with Mr. Murphy's work, there could not have been a consuming desire on the part of Republicans to have the meetings become a "Republican aid society." If evidences count for anything, the appearthe third-party workers and apostles would serve to argue that they were the individuals terested in an endeavor to make the meetings any sort of an aid society. The ostentatious signing of the pledge, and the wearing of the blue ribbon by the holier-than-thou people, might be taken by censorious critics as indicative of a desire to capture the movement and turn it to their political purposes.

common honesty wanted to capture the Murphy meetings; no one had any desire to have them become an "aid society" to any political party. The Republicans, who quietly and honorably assisted in the Murphy movement, not making broad their phylacteries, nor obtruding themselves in an offensively partisan way, need no defense. They acted the part of reasonable, practical, honest, candid men, animated with the single desire of assisting in the work of helping to reclaim the weak, the tempted and the unfortunate. Tomlinson Hall was crowded upon a number of occasions, and comfortably filled, at least, always during the continuance of the Murphy meetings. citizens who are urging the enforcement of | The third party numbers nearly 100 in the city of Indianapolis, according to the most reliable statistics. No one will pretend to say that the 4,900 or 5,900 others the audiences were Democrats. Beside the possible one hundred third partyites who gave their presence and influence to the meetings, there must have been at least a fair sprinkling of persons of Republican faith, if they were not "workers," as the third-party people were. The Journal only desired to call attention to the value of non-partisan gospel temperance work as compared with the vanity and vexation of the "work" of the one hundred third-party folks, who have, for a score of years, been attempting "reform" with a base-ball club. If in doing so the Journal has, unintentionally, hurt the amour propre of any one, it is only further proof of the inflamed condition of the heads and hearts of those whose zeal is so disproportionate to knowledge.

As a matter of fact, however, nobody of

CITY REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The time has come when it is absolutely necessary to have a thorough overhauling and readjustment of the city finances. At present the growth and improvement of the city are hampered, its proper police prevented, and its credit and character injured by narrow legislation and insufficient revenue. If it is ever to outgrow its swaddling clothes these barriers must be removed, its finances must be readjusted, and there must be a new departure in the management of municipal

To begin with, the city needs more revenue. Its present revenue is utterly inadequate to the proper government and improvement of the city. It is an astonishing fact that the revenue last year was only \$454,371, against \$800,000 eleven years ago. Here is a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in revenue, while the expenses of the city government have largely increased. Even if the city had not grown at all in eleven years its necessary expenses would have increased; but it has grown steadily. There is much more territory to be lighted, sewered and policed now than there was in 1877. Every department of the city government costs more, yet the revenue is only little more than half as much. It is unreasonable and absurd to expect an enterpriation of \$10,000 to continue the services of | prising and progressive city government under such circumstances. The Council's hands are tied. It cannot even maintain the existing status of things, much less make needed improvements. We need new pavements, new viaducts, new street improvements, better light, better sewerage, a larger police, and many other things. These things are in

must have them, and in order to get them we must have more revenue.

Two laws now interfere with the city's revenue. First, the law limiting the rate of taxation to 90 cents. When the law was passed, in 1877, the tax rate was \$1.13, and property assessment was \$68,583,-700. Now the tax rate is 90 cents, and the property assessment \$50,000,000. This is cutting off at both ends. In 1876 values were inflated: now they are normal, and our assessment is very low. The only possible way to meet the decreased valuation is by increasing the tax rate. The law of 1877 has served its day, if it ever had one. It is like an iron band around a growing tree which at last cripples and destroys it. A low tax rate is a good thing, but an insufficient revenue is not. It is no credit to a city to be able to point to a low tax rate when it is constantly falling behind in the race of municipal improvement. The ninety-cent limitation of 1877 should be repealed and a new one fixed more nearly in accordance with present conditions. If our present property valuation is to continue the tax rate n ust be increased. The Journal is not in favor of abolishing all limitation on the tax rate, but it is plain that the present one stands in the way of an adequate revenue. Just what the limitation should be is a matter for careful consideration in connection with a readjustment of valuation, but obviously it should be changed.

Another law that calls for radical amendment is that limiting the saloon tax to \$100. It is not Indianapolis alone that is interested in the repeal of this law. Every incorporated city and town in the State is interested. Its effect is to deprive them of hundreds of thousands of dollars of legitimate revenue. It protects the saloons at the expense of the tax-payers. By reason of it every real estate owner, every merchant and every business man has to pay more tax than he otherwise would. The law is a disgrace to the State, a hindrance to good government and an impediment to the growth of our cities and towns. The repeal or amendment of this law involves no question of prohibition, or of temperance legislation. It is simply a question of municipal government and police regulation of salcons. As long as they continue to be an existing feature of city life they should be made to contribute as much as possible to city revenues. If there is to be any limitation of the municipal tax on saloons it should not be less than \$500. With that for a maximum, cities and towns could regulate the tax to suit themselves. In this city it ought to be \$500. There are about 350 saloons here. At \$100 they pay \$35,000 a year to the city. A tax of \$500 a year might reduce the number of saloons 25 per cent., but at the increased rate of taxation the revenue from this source would still be over \$120,000 a year. If we could not get a Council with courage enough to make the tax \$500, we might get a \$250 or \$300 Council at first and work up gradually. Kansas City has a \$1,000 saloon tax, Omaha has \$1,500, and other cities about the same. Indianapolis, with its paltry \$100 tax, is at the tail end of the procession. This limitation should be repealed with a whirl and the last

vestige of it kicked out of the State. With these changes, and a special law taxing vehicles and certain classes of personal property and occupations not taxed at present. the city revenue can be brought up to a point that will cover current expenses and enable it to emulate some of the modern improvements.

of other cities. WE printed, on Wednesday, two letters sent out by chairmen of Democratic county committees during the recent campaign, giving directions for the perpetration of frauds. One was sent out by N. A. Whittaker, chairman of the Morgan county committee, and the other by Cortez Ewing, chairman of the Decatur county committee. The following is an extract from the Morgan county letter: "I request of you to make an exact list of all the voters in your precinct, for your own use, and report to me the exact number of each, on the inclosed slip. Please report to me not later than Monday, Sept. 10, and every two weeks thereafter. Make the doubtful list as small as possible, and mark every one who has to have money as a 'float.' Those who have to be bought are not 'doubtful,' but are 'floats.' Look closely after every one. Let no one escape."

Concerning the letter a friend at Martinsville writes us: "You have the copy correct, except you omitted the name of the man to whom the letter was addressed. He is a member of the present United States grand jury from this county, and we know him to be a Democrat, and a very good road district poli-

The more we learn of the true inwardness of the Democratic howl about election frauds the more interesting it becomes, Who would have thought that the recipient of the Morgan county chairman's letter would turn up as an investigator of alleged Republican

MR. J. WILLIS MENARD, a colored editor. of Jacksonville, Fla., embodies his views on the race question in the South in an open letter to the President-elect, which we print as a contribution to current discussion. Mr. Menard favors assisted emigration of the negroes as the cheapest and best solution of a problem which he seems to think insoluble otherwise. The voluntary emigration of American citizens is always in order, but it would hardly be expected of the government to assist in removing any class of citizens from one part of the country to another for political reasons. The colored people have as good a right to remain in the South as the whites have, and the remarkable progress they have made and are making shows that it is a very good place for them. Some will find their way North voluntarily, but it is quite natural that the most should prefer to remain where they are. The Southern question will work itself out on Southern soil. It is doing so from year to year. Mr. Menard's views are clearly and vigorously expressed, but his plan is not practicable.

THE Sentinel says that the authors of the Morgan and Decatur county Democratic circulars should be in the penitentiary, if the circulars, as printed, are genuine. The

printed. It was printed in the columns of the Journal during the recent camand reproduced throughout It did of State. then attract the attention and denunciation of the Sentinel. There is this to be said, also. So soon as the alleged Dudley letter appeared, Colonel Dudley, whose name was appended to it, denounced it as a forgery. The Morgan county circular was never questioned. No one ever said it was forged. The men whose names were appended to it never said it was a forgery. It is not and was not a forgery. For what purpose does the Sentinel now try to cast discredit upon its authenticity? It is a bona fide circular. It reeks with open fraud-not merely a suggestion or an inference of fraud. A copy of it is said to have been addressed to a member of the present federal grand jury. Do the Sentinel and Mr. Leon Bailey desire to investigate this specimen of Democratic fraud?

Duon's Indiana.

Indiana authorship and literature bave rereived a noteworthy addition in a work entitled "Indiana: A Redemption from Slavery," by J. P. Dunn, jr. The author is secretary of the Indiana Historical Society-a name which, we regret to say, is more high-sounding than the vitality of the organization merits, but which, it is to be hoped, may come to stand for more in the future than it does now. Mr. Dunn has a natural taste for historical research, and posseeses a patient and painstaking quality highly necessary in such pursuits. In this instance he seems to have made a thorough and exhaustive study of his subject, and the result is much the most complete and creditable history yet published of the early days of the Territory and State of Indiana. The main object of the work is to relate the history of slavery in Indiana, including the protracted struggle for its establishment and abolition, extending through the territorial period and into the early years of statehood. In doing this, the origin of slavery is traced to French sources. This necessarily embraces a history of the earliest settlement of the Ohio valley by the French and English, of the French and Indian frontier wars that preceded our territorial existence. This part of the subject is very thoroughly treated. The author has evidently consulted a large number of original authorities, including French and English archives, and his account of this remote and almost traditional period of our ante-territorial existence is the most complete that has been written. The ground has been traversed before, but never so thoroughly, at least in relation to Indiana history. A valuable feature is the frequent citation of original and rare authorities, which give the reader or student a clew to further researches if he desires to make them. It is a dry field at best, but Mr. Dunn has succeeded in investing it with something like a living and local Coming down to a later period, the author relates the history of the Ordinance of 1787,

and brings out some new and interesting

facts relative to the authorship and inside history of that famous enactment. A great deal has been written concerning the authorship of the ordinance. Mr. Dunn traverses the whole ground very carefully and concludes that the ordinance was drafted by Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, and that its leading features were the result of much consultation between him and others. Like many other important measures it was the joint product of many minds, and only took its final shape after numerous amendments. Mr. Dunn's history of this celebrated enactment is undoubtedly the most complete extant. At this point the author reaches the main topic of his work, which is the history of slavery under the territori-al government of Indiana and the struggle for and against its permanent establishment. This was really a struggle to nultify or to affirm the Ordinance of 1787. As Congress had passed the ordinance with a provision that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist" in the vast area of territory over which it was enacted, and as Congress had supreme authority in the premises, it is not at all likely that it would ever, in the last resort, have permitted the permanent establishment of slavery in any part of the Northwest Territory. It was only a question of time when the anti-slavery provision of the ordi-nance would become strictly operative and self-enforcing. As a matter however, a modified form slavery did exist in the Territory long after the passage of the ordinance, and persistent efforts were made to give it the sanction of local law. For a time in the early period of the Territory the advocates of slavery were in a majority, and succeeded in shaping territorial legislation for many years, but they were finally compelled to yield to the rapidly growing anti-slavery sentiterritorial period, and until the adoption of the State Constitution, in 1816. During this period of more than twenty years, the slavery question was the ruling issue in our territorial politics, and it was not till several years after the State Constitution was adopted that it totally disappeared from the State. The history of this long struggle is given with great fullness and minuteness of detail bearing on the political history of the times. Of this part of the book, as of others, it must be said that it furnishes much the most complete account of the subject extant, and reveals a very interesting chapter in our territorial history. Mr. Dunn has a good style, and the book contains a number of interesting descriptive passages concerning the early French settlers, pioneer life, etc. It will take a permanent place among the books which are a credit to Indiana authorship. It is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston,

in the American Commonwealth series. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. Mr. Edison is said to be experimenting on a process to get electricity directly from soal without the intervention of boilers or steam engines as an intermediary. Such a thing seems at first blush impossible, but with modern science, and especially with Edison, there seems to be no such word as impossible. The evolution of electricity from coal by means of combustion and steam involves a great loss in the transmission of power ard consequent heavy expense. If it could be extracted directly from the coal it would add incalculably to its effective force and practical value. Only experts can say whether such a thing is possible, but the fact that Edison is experimenting in that direction shows he thinks it is, and there is no telling what he will do.

THE holiday supplement to the Attica Ledger is one of the neatest of the season, the unted engravings and clear letter-press being appropriate and well executed, while the selection of stories, poetry and other reading matter could not be excelled.

WHEN the enterprising teachers are not teaching, they're laying in a stock of useful lore; their active minds seem always to be reaching toward the work that stretches on before.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: To settle a dispute please publish Cleveland's majority in New York State four years ago; also, Harrison's majority in his own ward and his majority in the city of Indianapolis. C. w. s. WEAVER'S STATION, O.

Cleveland's majority in New York in 1884 was 1.047; Harrison's majority in his ward was 677, and the Republican plurality in Indianapolis was 156.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. 1. By whom are township census takers appointed? 2. Where can a report be had giving the agricultural statistics of Canada? 3. Who vere the members of Jefferson Davis's Cabinet

DUNKIRK, O. A READER. The National census is taken under the direction of the superintendent of the census at Washington, and the State census under that of the Secretary of State. 2. Write to the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Canada 3. Secretary of State, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; Secretary of the Treasury, C. G. trade arguments and statistics for the admin- I dispensable to the growth of the city. We | Morgan county circular has been repeatedly | Memminger, of South Carolina: Secretary of

War, J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana; Secretary of the Navy, S. R. Mallory, Florida: Attorneygeneral, Bragg, of North Carolina: Postmastergeneral, John H. Reagan, of Texas.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND TRINGS.

LODD COLERIDGE has collected \$35,000 for the vidow and daughters of Mathew Arnold.

MME. LAVROFFSKY, a Russian champion at chess, has moved herself into not only celebrity, but affluence, it is stated, by her profiiency at the game.

JENNY LIND'S monument, to be erected in London by her husband, has just been completed in Glasgow. It is in the form of a beauiful cross, about ten feet high, out from Swedish

MR. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, the negro histtorian, has recently returned from Europe laden with the fruits of a long search through the li-braries of the old world for matter pertaining to Toussaint l'Ouverture.

MR. GLADSTONE has delighted the hearts of the opponents of compulsory vaccination in England by writing a letter to one of them, in which he repeats his formerly expressed opinion that "there is under the law as it stands both hardship and inequality."

MISS NELLIE BAYARD, daughter of Secretary Bayard, will make her debut in Washington society on New Year's day. She will be presented to President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House, and will afterwards receive the diplomatic corps at her father's house.

MR. BORRM's bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington, recently unveiled in London, is said to be wonderfully life-like. Four sentry figures, fashioned after a model from an English, an Irish, a Scotch, and a Welsh regiment, guard the approaches to the statue.

M. MARTIN, a French Siberian explorer, will soon start on an expedition to central China and the unexplored regions of eastern Thibet. He will have a small escort and will carry with him a complete outfit of astronomical and topographical appliances. He will be gone three

A Russian princess, one of the greatest gamblers at Monte Carlo, appeared at the tables recently with a large rope, with which a murder had been committed, around her neck and a bull's horn under each arm. Notwithstanding these elaborate fetiches, her luck was exceed-

THE English law prohibiting marriage with deceased wife's sister was evaded last week by George James Crane and Miss Charlotte Bell, of Liverpool. They crossed the ocean and were married by Dr. Reese F. Alson, of St. Ann's Church, and sailed for England on Tuesday. According to the records in the health office the bride is the sister of Mr. Crane's first wife, who died several years ago.

"A VERY fine bust of General Gordon," says the London World, "has just been placed in the private apartments at Windsor Castle. It stands on a pedestal in the grand corridor, just opposite to the door of the sitting-room belonging to the Empress Frederick's suite and close to the celebrated crystal casket in which the Queen deposited General Gordon's Bible, which, by the way, is open at the first chapter of the Gospel

WHEN the late N. J. Bradles undertook the moving of the Pelham Hotel, Boston-a feat in engineering thitherto unprecedented -- some one suggested that probably the walls would crack somewhat. "I shall know it if they do," was his reply, "for I have taken great precautions." "But old cracks may be called new ones." was suggested. "I am prepared for that," was his reply. "I have pasted with my own hands very thin sheets of tissue paper wherever there is liable to be any strain, and the slightest crack will at once be apparent." There were none.

THE oldest employe in the United States service, and a man who probably served his country for more years than any man ever did before, died at Newport, R. I., a few days ago, in the person of H. O. Tefft, the custom-house boatman. He was born in 1801, and at seventeen he applied to the customs authorities for a position as boatman. A year or two ago Cleveand's administration in reforming the service discharged the old man, whose pay was only \$40 a month. An emphatic protest went up from Newport and the order for his discharge was recalled, and he was retained at half salary.

THERE are interesting spots in Patent Office reports, even. One is the recently-published information about women to whom patents have issued. During the first seventy years of the government but fifty five patents were allowed to women, but in 1887 alone 188 were issued, and the total is over 2,000. The first patent ever given to a woman was in 1800. when Mary Kies took out one for straw-weaving with silk or thread. The second patent was is-sued to Mary Brush, in 1815, for a corset. Probably the oldest woman inventor alive is Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson, who, in 1843, patented an ce-cream freezer, and made considerable money thereby. Most of the patents issued to women have been in some way connected with their dress or household labor-saving devices. Few of the women who have invented were from the New England States, and most of the few were

from Massachusetts. MR. LAURENCE PEEL, the last surviving brother of the great Sir Robert Peel, has just died in England in the eighty-eighth year of his age. The London Times says of him: "Few of those who have 'lived at home in ease' were ever more beloved or respected than the complished, courteous and sympathetic gentle-man who has just breathed his last. He had the good fortune to marry, in the aunt of the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon, a lady as kirdly, as warm-hearted and amiable as himself, and wherever they resided they opened their hospitable doors wide to troops of friends. Nothing was more interesting than to hear Mr. Laurence Peel recount the changes in the social life of England which he had himself witnessed. and the improvements which Brighton had undergone in his time. In youth and middle age he was acquainted with everybody worth knowing in the best society of the West End, and had enjoyed the intimate friendship of that once celebrated queen of fashion, Sarah, Countess of

> If I'd pronounce the name aright I think I'd have to state, I Could not exactly say just how, Unless I called it Hay ti.

If he'd pronounce the name aright I think he'd have to state, he Could not exactly say just how. Unless he called it Hay ti.

If any one would call it right,
Although it may seem flighty,
He'll have to take the native way And safely call it Hay ti.

-Whashington Post.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE country needs more politics and less spoils-hunting. As a means to this end there should be no removals for party reasons, no appointments save for ascertained fitness .- New York World.

. IF the Southern States, like South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, where the colored population is densest, could send part of their negroes to the North and West and induce the immigration of white farmers and mechanics. the exchange would benefit these States themselves and the entire country .- Boston Journal. THE people have a right to be heard when

there is a new Cabinet to be appointed. The President's freedom of choice remains in any event; but if he is wise he will so employ that freedom as to suit the popular view of safety and fitness. It is neither necessary nor desirable for him to select any man, however able and deserving, who may be personally distasteful to him.—St. Louis Globe Democrat. THE people who have been living five or ten

years without bare interest on their money, and serving the public at less than the cost of transportation, in order to build up a new State or region and a new route for traffic, have a perfect right to fair returns when the growth on which they have counted, and for which they have struggled and sacrificed, has at last been attained. - New York Tribune.

We believe the State has its rights which should be respected, but we do not believe that any State should be permitted to strangle the voice or vote of one of its citizens at any election, whether federal, State or local. It is impossible to secure a free ballot and fair count at federal elections, while both or either are depied at a State election. A voter should be as strongly protected in his right to vote for confor President .- Detroit Tribune.

It is the sheerest folly to talk of educating the people up to free-trade notions, for the more they learn the greater will be the accessions to the Republican ranks. Had there been two months added to the last campaign for tariff edneation, the victory would have been a cyclone and Maryland would, in all probability, have been added to the Republican column. The difficulty with Democracy, as at present organized, is that it learns nothing and forgets nothing,

and, like the Bourbons, can never hope for power save through contretemps not again like-

y to occur. -Baltimore American. As business and only business has to do with the tariff question; as the abolition of the tariff is urged in the interests of business and the maintenance of the protective system is urged purely as a matter of business, it is eminently just that the effect of agitation on business should be considered. The business men of the country have a right to demand that business shall not be endangered by an acitation that has for its sole avowed purpose the promotion of business. - Milwankee Sentinel.

THE SOUTHERN RACE PROBLEM.

Migration and Distribution in the West the Solution-Views of a Colored Editor.

To Gen. Benjamin Harrison, President-elect Sir-As your election to the presidency has inspired millions of negroes in the South with such hopes of protection and better enjoyment of their political rights as you will be constitutionally powerless to fulfill, it may be well to dispel these hopes, to some extent, by a dispassionate review of the situation. The interest of all concerned will be best conserved by considering the condition of the race as it is and not as I would

The South is approaching a period when all the antagonistic forces of caste will reach a climax, at which the political supremacy of the black or white race must be decided. This tendency is the natural result of emancipation and the negro's right of suffrage. An experience of twenty-five years shows that instead of assimilating in social and political interests, the two races are drifting every year further apart from each other religiously, socially and politically—the negroes as the alies of the Republican North, and the whites as the rightful heirs

of the old Southern slave oligarchy. Here is the strange spectacle of 7,000,000 blacks and 10,000,000 whites antagonizing each other, from traditional causes, in a section where a community of interests and a common destiny should prompt them to work together in friendly rivalry. Although "to the manor born." the negro, as the ally of the Republican North, is regarded and treated as an alien in the South. The whites are agreed that any means justifies the end of a white supremacy and the political subjection of the blacks. This is the traditionary flat, the accepted tenet of the whites, which insures their political solidity. Their opposition to negro suffrage is deeply rooted, and this attitude cannot be changed by any agency available to the Republican party, or by any act of Congress. Even if every negro in the South voted the Democratic ticket, the whites would still opto office. They are like the man in the old saw-

Who, convinced against his will, Is of the same opinion still. They are convinced that negro suffrage is irrevocable, but still cling to the idea that it is

A free negro ballot and a fair count, supplemented by the white Republican vote of the South, would place about nine cotton States permently in the Republican column; and the ffices in these States would be filled by negroes and such whites as they saw fit to elect. It seems almost useless to say that this could only be maintained by the "mailed hand" of martial law. This experiment failed during the reconstruction period, when President Grant tried to prop up the Packard government in Louisiana with federal bayonets. The next Congress may punish the South by reducing its representation in Congress, as provided by the fourteenth amendment; or provide to hold future elections for Congressmen and presidential electors under federal supervision; but none of these acts would change the sentiments of the Southern whites respecting negro suffrage. Under present conditions, it is silly to talk about free vote and a fair count in the Public sentiment generally is against negro domination in the South, and it is this sentiment which enables the Southern whites to rule regardless of negro majorities. South Carolina is a shining proof of this fact. That this is a great political crime is beyond question, but how can it be remedied! How can

a law be enforced effectively in communities where it is not upheld by public sentiments It is a crime for any one to inspire intentionally such political hopes in the negro as cannot be realized. To promise him protection and a free ballot, and then fulfil the hope with the harmless report of a congressional investigating committee, is demagogism and not statesmanship. It is better to bring the pegro face to face with his sad fate, and teach him lessons of selfreliance and how best to surmount the difficulties in his partway, than to fill him with delus-ive lopes. Those who work upon the negro's passions and resentful feelings for the sole purpose of manipulating his vote are just as inimical to his best interests as those who rob him of that vote by fraud and intimidation. This does not, however, justify the outrages inflicted by the Southern whites, who, right or wrong, through life and death, are eternally wedded to

the dogma of white supremacy. The chief source of the impending crists is the innate prejudice of the whites, and the increasing intelligence and material prosperity of the negroes. The wrongs which their past ignorance allowed to be inflicted will be forcibly resented by their future intelligence and increasing power. This is the logic of the impending situation. A series of race frictions, fed and intensified by political ambition, passion and resentment, are the forces that will precipitate the crisis. Sooner or later this gigantic race problem must force itself on the serious attention of the federal government for solution. It is the gravest and greatest issue of theage; and its farreaching influence on the destiny of the Republic is paramount to the tariff question, or the In-

dian and Mormon problem. Unlike the serfs of Europe or the millions of Roman slaves in the middle ages, the negroes of the South are handicapped with a complexional barrier, which links them perpetually to evils. With this mark of servitude indelibly stamped on his face, the negro can never lose his servile identity and merge his full rights of citizenship imperceptibly into the great body politic. The white slaves of other countries in past ages were not doomed like the negro in this respect. But for this complexional bar there would not be much difficulty in solving the problem. The gravity of the situation calls for dispassionate consideration from the best minds among both races. Abuse of the Southern whites and the indiscriminate discharge of fiery invectives will not solve the problem. The issue emanates from abnormal conditions, and so long as these remain unchanged, just so long

will the strife continue. As military interference and special enactments have failed to settle this race question. it would seem unwise to try these experiments again. There is only one way to avoid the impending difficulty, and that is by a general migration of a large portion of the pegroes into the northwestern and southwestern sections of the Union. This would relieve the cotton States of their excessive negro population, where the price of labor is kept down by the overplus of laborers. Experience has shown that the condition of negroes is worse, and that they encounter more violent prejudices in States or sections in which they concentrate in large numbers, or in which they equal or excel the white popula-tion. The "Mississippi plan" furnishes ample proof of this fact. Such a migration of negroes through government aid and anspices would prove a lasting benefit both to the race and to the South. It would better the condition of those who would remove as well as those who would remain. It the government could be induced to furnish free transportation and homesteads, there is no doubt out that at least 1,000,000 could be judiciously distributed in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, California and other points in the Southwest during the next decade. The amount of money proposed to be appropriated by the Blair educational pill and that of the Freedman's bank had better be diverted to aid in distributing a large portion of the negroes from the South. The expenditure of \$15,000,000 would be a cheap solution of this vexed problem. It will be better for the negroes to distribute themselves where they can command better wages and enjoy the full right of suffrage, than remain in the cotton States. where they are robbed of this right regardless of their majorities.

This migration would reduce the excessive supply of negro labor to the point of demand. which would insure a healthier relation between capital and labor in the South. The cost of production would appreciate, and with the profits of the employing whites thus effected, their self-interest would compel them to treat the remaining negroes with more consideration. Slavery has rendered the negro weak in defensive power, and this fact makes all race conflicts undesirable and dangerous. The fact that the negro is in the right and the white man in the wrong, in most cases, does not save the former from being the victim. It is the part of good statesmanship to so adjust the causes of these internal strifes as will insure the just administration of the laws and the welfare of all citi-

zens. Very respectfully,
J. WILLS MENARD, Editor of the "Southern Leader."

Warning to General Harrison.

General Harrison can take a great many liberties with the American people in the selection of his Cabinet, but there is one line that he must not cross. No more splinters from the Mayflower, if you please. Secretary Endicott was a chip from the Puritan block, and one vision like this, in a century, is